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GENERAL REYES SLAIN
IN ATTACK ON PALACE

CURVES

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Chas. Perry & Co.

General Bernardo Reyes, slain in the attack on the National Palace in Mexico City today.

His Death Takes Away One of the Bitterest Foes of the Madero Administration--Had Long Record of Notable Achievements.

El Paso, Tex., February 9.—General Reyes was killed and General Villar wounded in the attack on the National Palace in Mexico City today, according to a telegram received from President Madero by the commander of the Mexican Federal forces at Juarez to-night. The telegram states that the mutineers were repulsed with heavy loss.

Telegrams signed by President Madero giving the Federal and allied version of the revolt of the army are being received by Federal commanders along the northern border of Mexico to-night. President Madero declares the government has the situation well in hand and urges that order be kept at all points. All is quiet at Juarez and Chihuahua City.

The killing of General Bernardo Reyes, always a progressive, removes one of the most bitter and uncompromising opponents in Mexico to the Madero government. For over a year he had been in prison, charged with treason in fomenting an uprising against Madero, and had never been tried, and as late as last January it was reported that the government was in a quandary as to what should be done with him.

Reyes had freely admitted his guilt, but it was said the Mexican government was afraid to punish him, believing that to do so would cause Reyes to be regarded as a martyr; to give him a light sentence would make it inconvenient to impose heavy terms upon other offenders, and to exile him would be dangerous. It was believed in the Mexican capital that finally he would be released under an amnesty decree.

Reyes was a soldier and statesman with a long record of achievements. He was born in Guadalajara about sixty-two years ago.

A few months prior to the outbreak of the Madero revolution there were rumors of an uprising against President Diaz in favor of General Reyes, who was extremely popular throughout the republic. Diaz sent Reyes to Europe, ostensibly to study military organization, but recalled him before the revolution of Madero had reached the port of Mexico. Reyes reached Mexico, however, Diaz had been forced to resign. Reyes then aligned himself with Madero and agreed to accept the portfolio of Minister of War when Madero's Cabinet was formed. Later, after operating for a short time against the government forces, Reyes surrendered to General Trevino at Linares. He asked no guarantee for himself, but pleaded for mercy for his followers.

While preparing for his revolution against Madero, Reyes was arrested in San Antonio, Tex., charged with conspiring against a friendly government. Reyes was released on heavy bail for his appearance for trial, and this bail was declared forfeited at Laredo last November while Reyes was in prison in Mexico.

MEXICO CITY IN HANDS OF REBELS

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tepe cadets and a small detachment of volunteers. He appeared at the head of this force a mile from the National Palace, riding in his horse, and with his side rode General Huerta, hero of the campaign against Orozco, and one of the army generals whom the public generally had suspected of being disloyal.

Several blocks from the palace one of Madero's aides attempted to dissuade the President, and, placing his hand on the horse's bridle, half-turned the animal around the line. Madero protested vigorously, and continued to lead the advance until the shooting began, when General Huerta succeeded in persuading him to enter a building in a side street. This building, by a coincidence, was the same in which General Reyes took refuge in his campaign for the presidency eighteen months ago against a mob of Madero supporters, who attempted to stone him.

Popular Stupefied by His Suddenness. The National Palace found the government not altogether unprepared. In the interim between the release of General Diaz and General Reyes from prison, Gustavo Madero, brother of the President, and Governor Garmen of the Federal district, learned of the plans of the rebels. The Minister of War and General Villar made hasty preparations to guard the palace. Riding at the head of their troops, Generals Diaz and Reyes approached from the east into the Zocalo, the big square in front of the palace.

General Reyes appeared for the first time in many months in the uniform of a general, but Diaz wore a blue sack suit and soft gray hat.

A halt of the mutinous force was made when General Villar, appearing at the door of the palace, raised his hand and challenged them. The answer was an order on the part of the rebels to begin firing. Quickly the invading forces assumed positions around the square, which soon was clouded with smoke from their rifles. Immediately from the palace came an answering fire. The defenders were using rifles and machine guns.

From the west could be seen advancing the force headed by President Madero. As it approached the rebels retired into a side street.

Thirty minutes later street fighting began in the neighborhood, but lasted only a short time. Neither side appeared ready to press its advantage, but just before noon General Diaz led his command, numbering 1,000, on a wide detour, in an effort to reach the arsenal.

When the fighting in the Zocalo ceased, ambulances of the Red and White Cross engaged in the work of picking up the dead and succoring the

MEXICO CITY MUTINY PART OF GENERAL PLOT

It Is Prematurely Exploded March 1 Having Been Fixed as Date.

El Paso, Tex., February 9.—Rebel agents here declare to-day that the Mexico City mutiny is part of a general revolutionary plan, prematurely exploded.

They connect it directly with the program of General Trevino, former Federal commander in the State of Nuevo Leon, and a military favorite of the Diaz regime.

They say the date for a general revolt of the army had been set for March 1, and had practically all revolutionary factions in the republic in league with the movement.

In order to hold the army, General Trevino will be named provisional President, says Ricardo Gomez Robelo, Orozco's agent, and Manuel Lujan, former rebel representative at Washington.

To this, they say, the rebels have agreed, if a national election were held, and the rebels would be in the majority. The arrangement, it is said, was made some weeks ago between the principal leaders of the various factions. Only the larger military chiefs were taken into confidence of the plotters.

Juarez, scene of the mutiny and riots last year, was quiet to-day. Federal commanders took care to keep the news from the 600 odd troops in the barracks during the day. A large portion of the troops are ex-insurrectos or recent volunteers, and trouble is predicted.

Telegraph advices from Chihuahua City, the state capital, said all was quiet throughout the state.

MADERO LEAVES PALACE.

Mexico City, February 9.—President Madero and his ministers left the National Palace about 10 o'clock to-night. It is believed they have gone to Chapultepec. General Huerta has been left in charge of the loyal force in the palace.

General Angeles, from Guernayaca, and Colonel Vasconcelos, from Chalco, have been ordered to the capital.

General Manriquez had not arrived here at 10 P. M.

NO INTERFERENCE FROM WASHINGTON

(Continued From First Page)

offices many of the members of his own family.

There were many expressions of discontent, and even in the Mexican Congress Madero was denounced by name as guilty of wholesale nepotism and betrayal of the people who had elected him. Later these murmurings of discontent crystallized into open rebellion. The first manifestation of force occurred in the North, in the country where Madero himself had inaugurated the revolution which had resulted in the overthrow of Diaz. The military Governor in Chihuahua was General Orozco, who had been the principal military leader under Madero. He was soon induced to renounce his adherence to the Madero government by emissaries of Emilio Vasquez Gomez, formerly a revolutionist with Madero, but later his bitter enemy by reason of his defeat for the vice-presidency. Infringed on American soil, Gomez sought to foment a revolution against his former leader. He found Orozco the man to command the rebellious troops, and soon the North of Mexico was in the flames of revolution for the second time in a year.

With large credits of money and the greater part of the late revolutionary forces supporting him, Madero began an active campaign against the rebels. But the movement spread with great rapidity, and within a few months rebel bands appeared in different sections of the country. Many different leaders appeared, their movements being semi-independent. General Bernardo Reyes, who had been in command of the army under the Diaz administration, made a fierce but short-lived demonstration in the northeast. His revolt soon collapsed and he was made a prisoner in the City of Mexico. Captain Felix Diaz, a nephew of the former President, met with a similar fate in an uprising at Vera Cruz.

The uprising in the north, led by Orozco, who afterward repudiated allegiance to Gomez, and in the country south of the City of Mexico, headed by the Zapata brothers, proved more formidable, however, and they have continued with varying degrees of success until the present moment. Probably to them may be attributed this last coup in the City of Mexico.

CHARGES OF FRAUD MADE IN REPORT

Congressional Inquiry Asked to Deal With Reclamation Service.

Washington, February 9.—Charges of incompetency and maladministration of the reclamation service are made, and an appropriation of \$25,000 is requested for a congressional inquiry that will deal broadly with reclamation projects, in a report which will be sent to the House to-morrow by the Committee on Interior Department Expenditures.

The report recommends during the pendency of the proposed inquiry the removal from office of Assistant Secretary of the Interior Samuel Adams and F. H. Newell and L. C. Mill, director and supervising engineer, respectively. The report also recommends Interior Department officials, including Director Newell, to-night flatly denied the allegations in the printed report, which is unsigned, but was given out by the committee with the statement that Representative Hensley, of Missouri, would present it to-morrow.

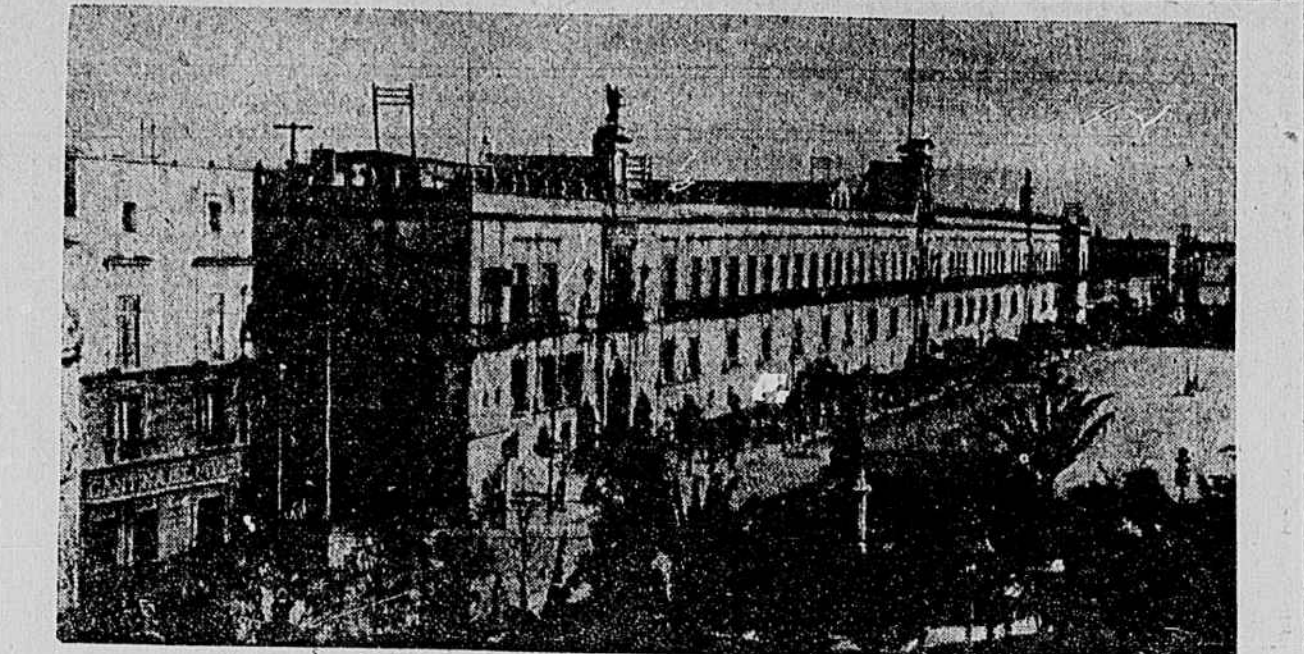
Mr. Hensley is chairman of a subcommittee that has been investigating affairs of Indian tribes, whose interest the Hensley report says "are outrageously intermingled with the affairs of the reclamation service."

The report charges that "Newell and his associates" discriminated against the farmers and that "the corporations operating the canals and the bondholders thereof" alone received attention from them in the Salt River project. It is alleged that as the reclamation act provides that only the estimated cost of construction may be recovered by the government and the estimate of the Secretary of the Interior was \$3,350,000 and the expenditure

PRESIDENT MADERO AND HIS CABINET



NATIONAL PALACE IN MEXICO CITY



It was around this building that the bloodiest fighting took place yesterday.

tures to date have been \$10,547,398, the government's loss on this project appears to be \$6,747,398.

The report recommends equity proceedings to cancel the government contract with the Pacific Gas and Electric Company, "by which this corporation is given a monopoly of the power developed at the Roosevelt dam and to institute criminal proceedings according to its judgment."

Invasion of the water rights of the Pima and Maricopa Indians, in Arizona, and the despoiling of their farms; gathering in of big tracts by the Arizona Canal Company and other concerns; "stock juggling operations of canal promoters" that caused many farmers to pay several times over for every canal delivering them water; \$200,000 expenditures by the reclamation service in the Gila River water area, against the protest of the Indians, in "work disastrous to the Indians and valuable only to land grabbers"; and the resignation of W. H. Code, irrigation engineer of the Indian Bureau, as soon as he became known, the committee says, to investigate matters, are among things charged in the report.

Code formerly had been an irrigation engineer for A. J. Chandler, who, the committee says, "according to testimony before us, owned a tract of 150 acres and defrauded the government out of it by dummy entries."

FIREMEN INSIST ON ARBITRATION

Unless Railroads Agree to This, They Favor an Immediate Strike.

New York, February 9.—The ballots of the 30,000 firemen employed on fifty-four Eastern railroads, it was announced unofficially to-night, show that 90 per cent of the men favor an immediate strike unless the conference committee of railroad managers agrees to arbitration under the Federal Erdman act.

President W. S. Carter, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, arrived here to-day. The executive committee will meet the managers' committee on Tuesday. The result of the strike ballot will be communicated to the managers, the demands of the firemen will be reiterated and an offer made to refer the matter to arbitration.

The railroad managers in a statement issued to-night reiterate more positively than ever their objection to arbitration by a board of seven members similar to that by which the demands of the engineers were settled last year.

It is reported that the railroad managers at the meeting Tuesday will ask for several days to consider their reply.

OBITUARY

J. Ed. Williams.—Chillicothe, Va., February 9.—The remains of J. Ed. Williams, of Keswick, Va., county, who died yesterday at the home of his daughter, reached Chillicothe this afternoon over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, and the burial services took place at Oakwood Cemetery, conducted by the Masons. Mr. Williams served throughout the Civil War as a member of Company one of the Maryland Cavalry. He was sixty-five years of age. He married Miss Emma Payne of Plummer, Ky., who died two years ago. Five children survive—Mrs. Grace Johns, of Keswick; Mrs. Robert Lipscomb, of Low Moor; Mrs. William Williams, of Meckum's River; Miss Emily Williams, of Low Moor, and Valentine Williams, of Norfolk. He leaves one brother, Quint L. Williams, of Keswick.

William M. Huff.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Newbern, N. C., February 9.—William M. Huff died yesterday at his residence on New Street, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, tuberculosis and complications being the cause of his death. He was one of the charter members of Craven Lodge, No. 1, Knights of Harmony, and was a Confederate veteran. The funeral was held this afternoon, and the remains laid at rest in Cedar Grove Cemetery.

John W. Ke T. Cumming.—[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]—Wilmington, N. C., February 9.—Kate T. Cumming died at her home, No. 318 South Third Street, at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon. For a year past she had not been in good health, and death came to relieve her of much suffering. Mrs. Cumming was in her sixty-ninth year. She was the widow of Captain William A. Cumming and a daughter of the late Isaac and Susan Cumming. Surviving her are two children, W. M. Cumming, of this city, and Mrs. Burrum Cumming, of Norfolk. Her brother, Captain Wm. H. Northrop, two nieces,

What shall we do this evening

How often does this question bob up in your home? It's perfectly natural, for every one should have some recreation after the day's work.

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Victors \$10 to \$100. Victor-Victrolas \$15 to \$250. Terms to suit.

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Misses Iovine and Susie Burruss; six grandchildren, Katherine, Elizabeth and Agnes Corlew, and William, Mary and Kate Cumming, and a number of nephews and nieces.

Mrs. Cumming was among the older members of the First Presbyterian Church, over which she presided at her church, from which the funeral was conducted this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Her husband, Rev. St. W. D. D., died and interment in Oakdale Cemetery.

Jefferson Dickenson.—Galax, Va., February 9.—At 5:30 on Friday afternoon, Jefferson Dickenson, aged sixty-two years, was found dead in his barn at his home at Long's Gap, six miles northeast of Independence. His death was due to heart failure. Upon his body was a barn door that had been insufficiently supported, and which had evidently fallen upon him when he felt himself stricken and had attempted to support himself by it. He was a prosperous farmer and an influential citizen and well known over the county. His health had been poor for several years, and at one time he had sustained a stroke of paralysis. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and a devoted and enthusiastic Mason.

He has several brothers and sisters, two of whom are in the city. Robert Dickenson, of Rural Home, the latter of whom is deputy grand master of his district of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

He is survived by a wife and one son, John M. Dickenson, Jr., of Galax. The remains of Mrs. Mary Adelaide Russell, wife of Dr. J. M. Russell, who died recently in Pittsburgh, were brought to Lancaster last week, and interment in the White Star Methodist Cemetery. Captain and Mrs. Russell moved to Lancaster from Somerset, N. J., about forty-five years ago, where he was engaged in the coal and Menhaden fish business. Later on the town of Sandy Point, on the Great Wicomico River, in Maryland. Captain Russell died about two years ago. His wife is survived by two sons, Isaac M. Russell and Mrs. J. M. Russell, by three daughters, Mrs. M. W. Owens, of Baltimore; Mrs. James L. Warren, of Pittsburgh; and Mrs. E. Henry Howard, of Richmond.

Henry Carson.—Abingdon, Va., February 9.—News was received here this morning of the death of Henry Carson, of Coalgate, Okla. He was the son of George and Mrs. Robert A. Carson, of this place, and his only brother, S. A. Carson left for Oklahoma City this morning.

His sister, Mrs. Henry Preston, who lives a few miles from Abingdon, is here to-day. She was married to George Carson, who died in 1908. Since that time he has been in business with his father. The other is at school in Washington.

Mr. Carson had lived in Oklahoma for the past twenty-five years, and was a prominent banker there.

DEATHS

FRANCK.—Died, at her residence, 514 North Sixth Street, Sunday morning, February 9, at 8 o'clock. Mrs. ELIZABETH DOSS, wife of George Frank, in the eighty-fifth year of her age.

Funeral services will take place from Bethel Lutheran Church, corner Sixth and Clay Streets, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 11, at 3 o'clock.

ODONNELL.—Died, at the Little Sisters of the Poor Hospital, at 3 o'clock, ELLEN O'DONNELL, late relict of Bryan O'Donnell, in the eighty-fourth year of her age. She leaves one son, Thos. O'Donnell.

Funeral from the Little Sisters of the Poor Hospital, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from Trinity Methodist Church.

GOULDIN.—Died, yesterday morning, at 1:45 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. Gouldin, 218 Mosby St., Mrs. LUCY B. GOULDIN, in the seventy-third year of her age. Her husband died in 1908. She leaves a son, Thos. Gouldin, and a daughter, Mrs. Wm. H. Gouldin. Burial at 3:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

DAVIS.—Died, at his home, 2700 East Broad Street, February 7, 1913, T. W. DAVIS, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock, from Trinity Methodist Church.

FUNERAL NOTICE

SLAUGHTER.—The funeral of Mrs. ELIZA A. SLAUGHTER, who died February 9, at the home of her son, H. O. Thomas, King William County, in the eighty-first year of her age, took place from Hollywood Chapel, February 9, at 2 P. M. The solemn and impressive funeral services of the Episcopal Church were conducted by the Rev. Hugh Surin, after which the body was laid to rest, after life's long pilgrimage was over, in the cemetery of the Holy Trinity, where repose the sacred ashes of her two daughters, Mrs. Ida A. Thomas, and Mrs. Florence Thomas Timberlake. She leaves one son, H. O. Thomas, King William County, seven children, one sister, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Whitlock, of Richmond, besides other relatives and a large circle of friends, who will mourn her death, and hold her memory in good recollection. The very charter of existence was to her was loyalty to duty and to her was always ready to gently draw the mantle of charity over the weakness and frailties of others.

A good woman, a loving mother, she has gone to her reward. Her price is far above that of rubies and gold. She was born at Pipe and Tree, King William County, November 13, 1832, but spent a large portion of her life in Richmond, where she was well and favorably known.

The interment will be at the Masses, J. Sterling Taylor, E. T. Taylor, Frank L. Whitlock, George Whitlock and J. M. Adams, all of Richmond, and Mr. Lewis Adams, of King William.

Sprains

Sloan's Liniment is excellent for sprains and bruises. It stops the pain at once and reduces the swelling very quickly.

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Mr. S. L. RAINY, of 307 Cedar St., Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "I sprained my ankle very much and was badly swollen. After a few applications of Sloan's Liniment my ankle was relieved, and is now entirely well."

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